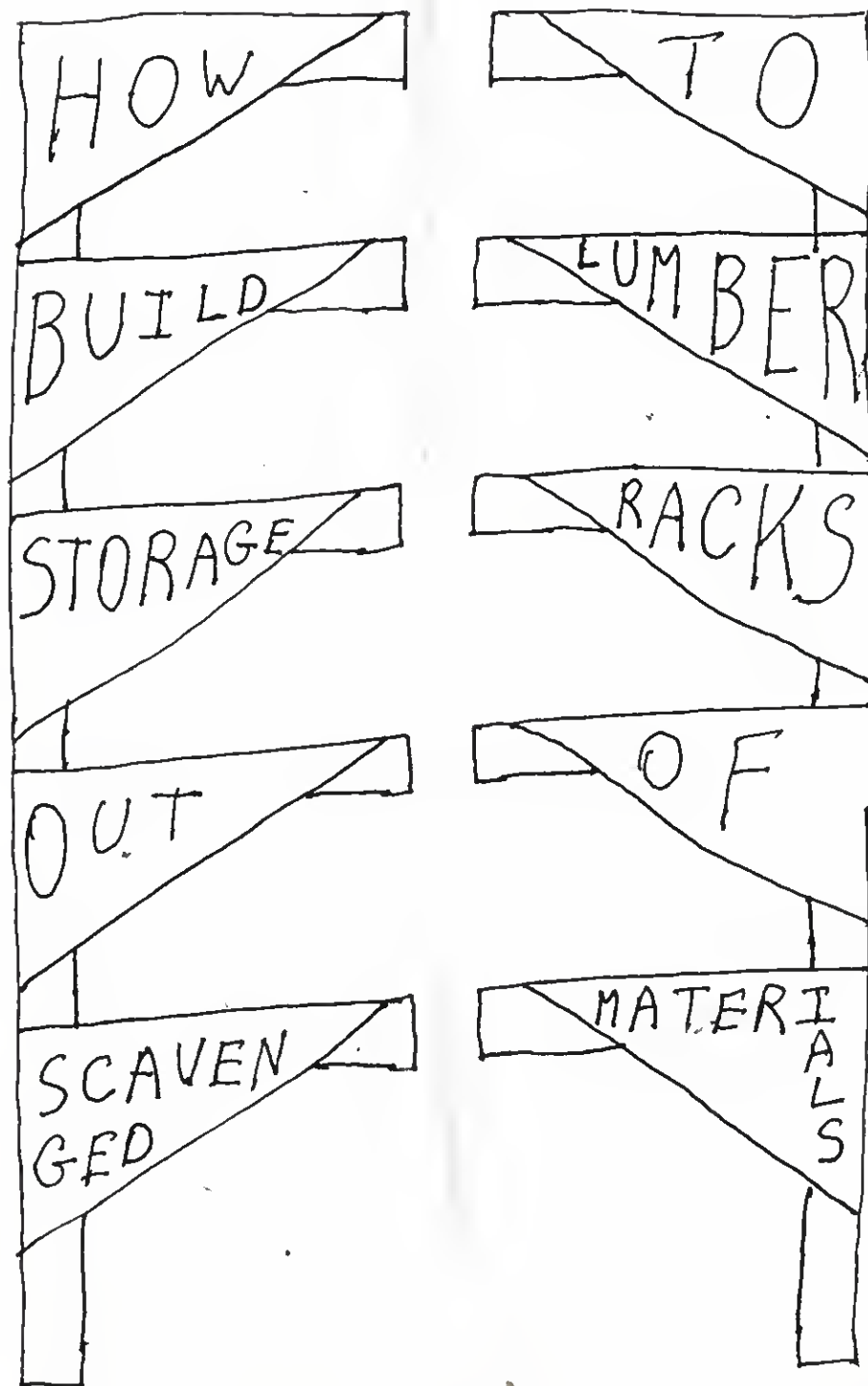


This zine was started at the  
2008 24 hr zine challenge  
& finished at the 2009 24 hr  
zine challenge! These annual  
challenges are to celebrate the  
anniversaries of the Robert  
Street Social Centre (formerly  
the Anchor Archive Zine  
Project) in Halifax, NS,  
Canada.

I'm Guff Zanner & I'd  
love to receive feedback at  
[leuddite@hotmail.com](mailto:leuddite@hotmail.com)



notes

notes

This is based on wood storage units I built in my barn in Cape Breton I. for Jerome Gouneau in Quebec when I Wooded there in April /08. Everything was built with materials which were scavenged or found on site. Be creative + flexible, use what you have, the LESS you BUY, the HAPPIER I am!! Please just think of this as a starting point, a rough pattern, if you figure out a better way to do it, let me know!

## Long Lumber Storage

### Design Considerations -

- Where will the rack be located?
- Any wall will do, as long as there are studs to attach your racks to. Ideally, choose a wall that can't be used for anything else. eg: the side of a passageway where there is room for equipment or cabinets.
- How long is the lumber? How wide?
- How much flexibility do you need? Will you have a rack every 16", 32", 48", 24"? (Stud walls are generally on 16" or 24" centers)
- How high will the rack be? 2', 4', 8'?

(12)

on the divider so that the top of each strip is 1', 2' or 3' above the floor. This will enable you to guessimate the length of a piece in the rack at a glance.

That's it. You're done. Good or no! Using the multiple compartment, you can organize your wood by dimension, type, quality, length, whatever suits your purpose.

The time spent building the racks will be paid back several times over in time saved looking for the piece you want, space saved from clutter and money saved from using an appropriate sized piece, rather than from the first piece at hand.

Enjoy!

(19)

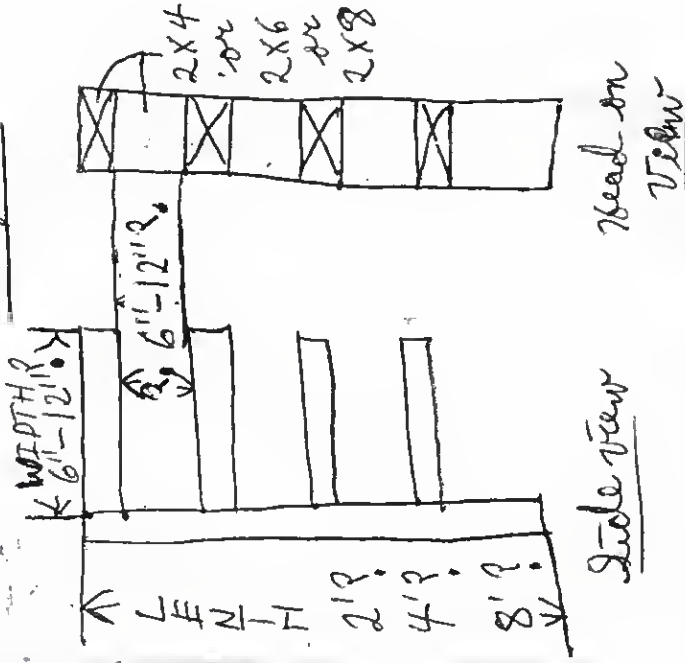
the side of your mark that the divider lands on. These marks will ensure that you assemble everything squarely. Lay the front strip out with the base strip, edge to edge with the left ends flush with each other. Using a square, transfer the marks on the base strip onto the front strips. Transfer the X's as well, to avoid confusion.

Attach the base strip to the front of the dividers, lining up each divider with your marks and the bottom of the strip resting on the floor. Repeat this procedure with the top strip, lining up the top of the strip with the top of the dividers. Finally, attach all the front strips, using the marks

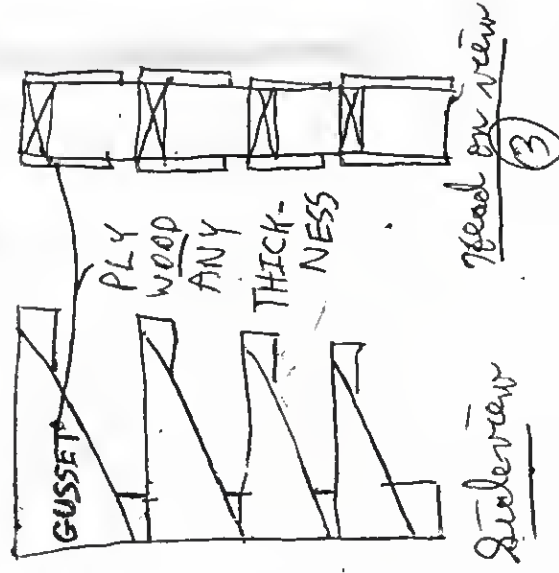
(18)

Here's what the racks look like;

Step 1



Step 2





first, gather the materials. Let's call the long part against the wall the "spine" and the short horizontal parts the "arms". Cut all the spines to the same length. Let your materials be part of the design process. The what you have. 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10 are all fine. If you're using 2x6, 8, 10 and you want to stretch your material, you can rip them in  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$ 's. I wouldn't go any thinner than 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". If you plan to store really heavy lumber, and if it's possible, it's preferable to have the spine start at the floor; that way, most of the load will be carried by the floor, rather than the screws holding it to the wall.

(14)

be hard to keep organized. Attach the dividers to the mounting strips using one nail or screw into the top and bottom strip. Screws are preferable for the top, especially in the top strip, you may want to pre-drill the holes in the divider strips, as the thin strips may be prone to splitting. The bottom of each divider sits on the floor.

Measuring from the floor, make a mark on the front of each divider strip at 1', 2' and 3' from the floor, put an X under each mark.

Put the base strip on top of the divider, against the wall, with the left end of the strip flush with the outer edge of the left hand divider. Put an X on

(15)

right length of screws/nails.

Now you're ready to start assembling the rack on the wall. If the wall is not wood and you are using mounting strips, attach them to the wall first. Put one against the floor. If there's a baseboard, put it above the baseboard. Also, if there's a baseboard, the mounting strip should be as thick or thicker than it or the baseboard should be removed. Attach the top strip so that the distance from the floor to the top edge of the strip is equal to the length of the dividers. Use one nail or screw into each stud to hold the mounting strips in place.

Mark where each divider will be attached to the mounting strips. I suggest spacing them 6"-12" apart. Any more than 12" apart and your lumber will flop over too much and

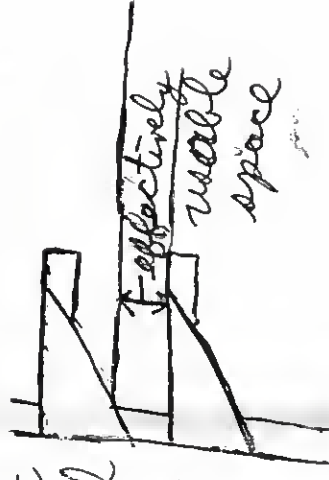
(16)

next, cut all the arms. Ideally, these will be as long as the width of the widest lumber you plan to store. Very little lumber is over 12" wide.

The arms must be made from the same width of material as the spines.

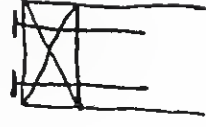
Decide how far apart you want the arms and mark the spines accordingly. Don't forget to allow for the thickness of the arms.

Also, don't forget that the plywood gussets will take up some of the space.



Attach the arms to the spines, nailing through the spine.

Use two 3"-4" nails for each arm.



(5)





First, gather the materials. You'll need some plywood + strips of solid wood.

The dividers should be 2, 3 or 4 feet high. 3 to 4 feet is best. Any higher and it gets difficult to get longer pieces out. The width is arbitrary, but 6" to 8" is a good range to keep it within. Anything from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick is fine. Use what you have!

Next, cut the long strips. The mounting strips can be ripped from plywood or boards. Thin plywood works great but 1x3 is fine too. Ideally, these strips are as long as the rock will be wide, but you can piece short lengths together if necessary. If the wall is wood, you can skip this step + screw the rock directly to the wall. The base strip can also be plywood.

(14)

this. Next, the vertical side. This determines the effective usable space. I suggest making it  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the horizontal side. Factors to keep in mind are:

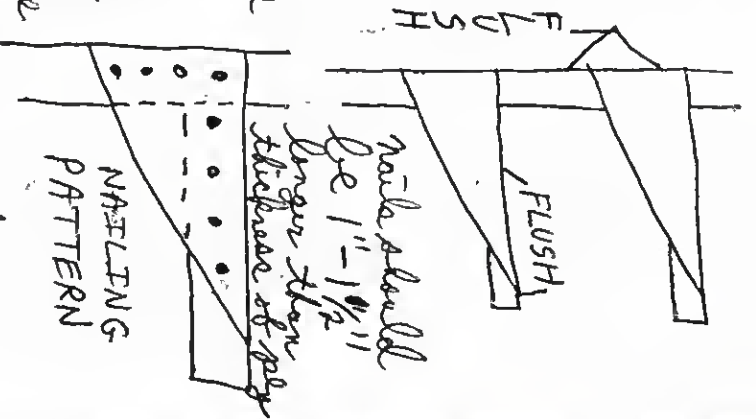
- The weight of the lumber. (Longer = stronger).
- The distance between the arms.
- The materials at hand.

Make sure the corner formed by the horizontal and vertical sides is exactly  $90^\circ$ . If it's less, the arms will slope forward and the lumber will slide off more easily.

Starting on one side of a spine, nail the gusset to the spine, so the vertical side is flush with the back of the spine and the horizontal side is flush with the top of the

(15)

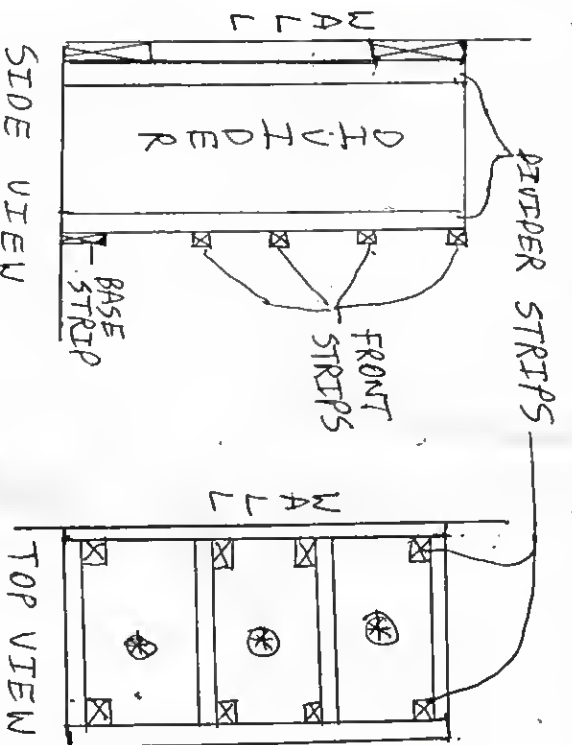
arm. Next nail the  
 gusset to the arm.  
 Use 3-5 nails in the  
 spine and 3-5 nails  
 in the arm. Make  
 sure there are nails  
 near all three corners  
 of the gusset and  
 one on each side of the  
 joint between the spine  
 and the arm. Put a gusset on  
 every arm, then flip over the  
 whole assembly & repeat on the  
 other side.



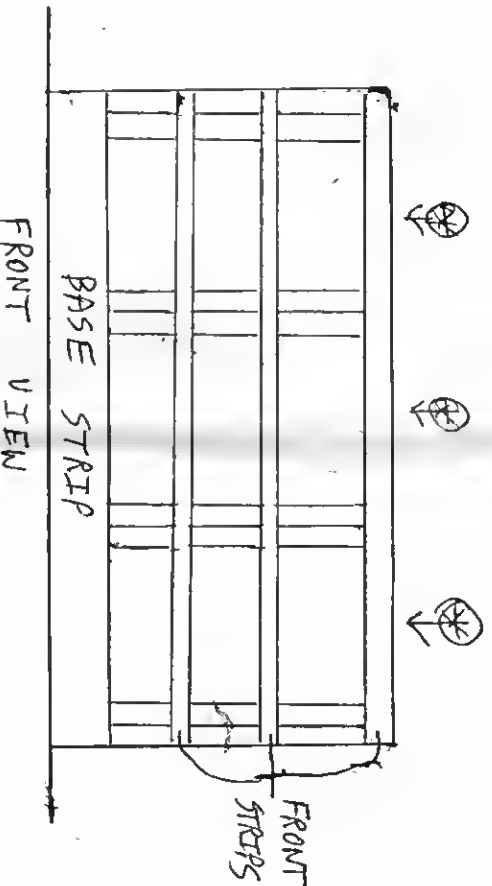
All right. You're ready to  
 lay 'em. Presumably you've  
 already worked out your  
 design and you know where they're  
 going. I think 4' apart is good

⑧

Here's what the rack looks like:



⊗ lumber goes here!



⑬

## Short Lumber Storage

### Design considerations:

- Where will the rack be located. Stud placement isn't as critical for this one, as long as there are a couple located somewhere along the rack. Like the other rack, try to choose a spot that won't work for anything else.
- How long is the lumber? This rack works well for wood 1'-6' long.
- How big do you want the rack to be? How many compartments? It's best to allow space for growth. The more compartments you have, the more space the rack will take but the more you will be able to sub-divide and organise your lumber.

but you can put them closer if you want to be able to store shorter pieces. They must be mounted over a stud. If they're going to the floor they'll need less screws. One at the bottom and a couple at the top should suffice. Perhaps one in the middle for insurance. Most of the weight will go down through the spine and rest on the floor. There will be some force pulling away from the wall, but not much. Most of this force will be at the top, so the top screws are the critical ones. I'd use 4"-#12 screws. Two of them. Both within a foot of the top and centered on



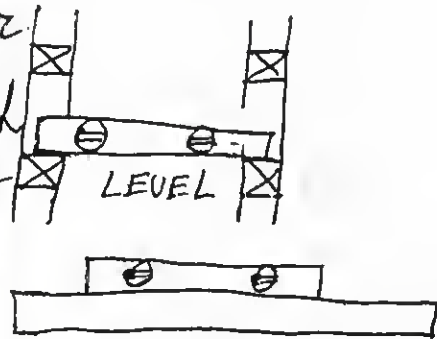
the spine, which is centered on the stud,

If the spines don't go to the floor, all the weight will go on the screws. Consequently, you'll need more screws. I'd still go with 4"-#12 screws, but I'd put one between each set of arms and one under the bottom arm. Alternatively, you could use lag bolts. One at the bottom and one at the top.  $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4"-6" should be plenty.

You'll also want to make sure the arms are level and even with each other. If they're on the floor and the floor isn't level, go with the floor. Weight bearing is more critical than level. It is critical, however, that the arms are in line

(10)

with each other, so that the lumber lies flat. If they're not going to the floor, start by mounting one of the side ones first, at the height you want. Using a level across the arms, work your way across the wall so that they are level with each other. If your level isn't long enough to reach between two arms, tape it to a straight piece of wood that is.



That's it. You're done. Load 'em up! You should be able to hold 100's of pounds of lumber (or any long stock). It's really easy to take lumber on and off and really easy to organize. Even more exciting is that it's easy to KEEP it organized! (11)